Arrest of an American Citizen in Germany,

Our Postal Arrangements with France, &c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspon ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, December 31, 1852.

The New Ministry Prognostications As to its Speedy
Dissolution—The Lady Abolitionists of England
and Uncle Tom's Cabin—Epitaph to a Faithful Old Horse-Voyage Round the Cape- Louis Na poleon Trial and Acquittal of Mr. Bower, for the Murder of Morton, in Paris - Full Description of London Theatricals-Great Excitement Respecting the Arrest of the Correspondent of the

"Faire mon devoir" is my object, and a precious Meult object it is, too, to attain at this festive season of the year, when it is next to impossible to refuce the invites of one's hospitable friends, or to atsend to anything else, in the morning, beyond taking hair out of the same dog. Though at present of contrary opinion to a certain Latin poet-"Labor ipse voluptas"-I'll labor at a few political lines.

The new ministry-Derby-dilly and Dizzy, of hitch-having been, in the common course of things, turned out of office by the unanimous voice of public opinion, we have at length (I spoke of them in my last), after an interval of ten days, another ministry, with that beldam, the Earl of Aberdeen (frae the North), at its head-a ministry however, composed of such heterogeneous materials that it is not very difficult to prognosticate its very carly dissolution—death at its birth. "La science du combinations, et d'exceptions, selon les temps, les lieux, le circumstances"—at least, so says friend Rousseau. he circumstances"—at least, so says friend Rousseau.

Let me analyze our present métange. What permanent union can there be between a body of downight conservatives like Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sydney Herbert, Mr. Gładstone, and men like the bottle-holder Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell the bantam, et cetera? Their fundamental political principles are diametrically opposed, and the first, the very first important question brought on the tapis, in which the welfare of the masses is at stake, will show at once who are, and who are not, the friends of progress and true remasses is at stake, will show at once who are, and who are not, the friends of progress and true reform. Of this, too, I feel quite certain, that so leng as the present ministry lasts there is no chance of any improvement in the representation of the country; the masses will receive no consideration, and laws will continue to be enacted, as they have ever been in this country, for the benefit of the few, the wealthy and the titled—not to promote the interests of the industrious and manufacturing classes, on whose energies the country depends for its wealth and rank amongst the nations of the world. Till March this patchwork ministry may possibly survive; but when Parliament once sets seriously to work, we shall see the seeds of decay producing their deadly harvest, in the crumonce sets seriously to work, we shall see the seeds of decay producing their deadly harvest, in the crumbling of a house built on the sand without any solid foundation. The people abide their time, and it will soon and surely arrive.

As regards the fair Dutchess of Sutherland, and the lady abolitionists, in re "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a natural death is evidently the fate of their movement, and I expect we shall soon see the pages of line. Harriet Beecher Stowe's work encircling lumps of butter and pieces of meat, having been sold for

of butter and pieces of meat, having been sold for

of butter and pieces of meat, having been sold for waste paper.

A gentleman, who then resided in Liverpool, bought, in the year 1839, an Irish horse, out of a lot just landed. It died a few days ago, having been, until the illness which carried it off, up to its work, and never tired of it. It was good-tempered, with a light spirit, excellent in all its paces, and, what we can say of very few, if any, of our fellow-workmen, was never known to make a false step in its life. It was buried with all the honors of horseflesh—that is, in its skin and with its shoes on—and the following epitaph dedicated to its memory:

"An Irish horse lies beneath this earth, A good one he from his very birth.

He could leap or trot, gallop or walk—in short, do everything—but talk;
He ne'er was known to trip or stamble, And death alone could make him tamble."

The uninitiated are often most unreasonably sur-

The uninitiated are often most unreasonably The uninitiated are often most unreasonably surprised at the apparently devious course which vessels bound from this country to India or Australia pursue on their voyage to the Cape. Frequently, as in the case of the Velare, from this port, they are found touching at Rio, or other ports the South America: and those who trace the direct course upon their maps are not a little pursuled at what seems to them out-of-the-way erratic wanderings. An article in Chambers' Edinburg Journal, No. 468, entitled, "Steam round the Cape," contains the following explanatory remarks, which some of your readers might deem worth their rerusal;—"Persons who do not pay special attentress. which some or your reacurs might deem special atten-perusal;—"Persons who do not pay special atten-tion to nautical matters, are likely enough to suppose that, considering the large number of vessels at sea, the surface of the great ocean must be dotted over, with the sails of the countless almost in every part, with the sails of the countless fleet. This, however, is not the case; the ocean, like the land, has its frequented highways and its wide regions of loneliness. If an observer, furnished with a forty-Herschel-telescope power of vision, could be elevated to a height great enough to give him a view of the whole Atlantic, he would be struck by beholding hundreds of vessels following one another on certain lines, along a very irregular course, while over a large portion of the surface not a sail would be visible. Thus, he would see the ships which would be visible. Thus, he would see the ships which leave this country for the Cape or India, pursue at first a southwesterly course until they reached the neighborhood of Madeira, then keep more directly to the south, at a safe distance from the African coast, until they crossed the line; then stretch away again to the southwest, in the direction of South America, till they gain the zone of westerly winds; and, finally, making a rather sharp turn into these winds, go bowling along before them to the eastward till they arrive at the Cape, or else, if so directed, pass to the southward of it. On the go bowling along before them to the eastward till they arrive at the Cape, or eise, if so directed, pass to the southward of it. On the return voyage a similar circuitous route is pursued, although the courses are to some extent reversed, the widest circuit or deviation from the direct line being made in the northern, instead of the southern hemisphere. In the extensive spaces on either side of these frequented routes, few vessels will be seen. Here and there an African trader might occasionally be perceived, dodging from port to port; or a slaver, scudding swiftly across the ocean, perhaps with a royal cruiser following steadily in her track, like a blooklhound in pursuit." The writer proceeds to remark, that steam vessels possess an advantage over sailing ships, in being able to strike out a new and direct route for themselves. ships, in being able to strike out a new and dire-route for themselves.

The weather here of late has been most boisterous

wind, rain à la waterspout, and thunder and light-ning. Chimneypots and flowerpots have been fly-ing about in all directions, and many a nob has been injured this Christmas time, as it wended its home-ward course after a jovial evening. No rose without

Louis Napoleon, the so-styled third Emperor of the French is driving all before him. Avine la fin

The trial of Mr. Bower, for the murder of Mr. Mor-The trial of Mr. Bower, for the murder of Mr. Morton, (some months since, in Paris.) took place on Tuesday last, before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, M. Brisson being the presiding Judge. A little after ten o'clock the Judges took their seats, and the accused was introduced. He was dressed in black, and appeared thinner than he was accustomed to be when residing in Paris. Mr. Bower returned voluntarily from London, and gave himself into custody to stand his trial. The Advocate General, Meynard de Franc, occupied the seat of the law of Meynard de Franc, occupied the seat of the law of ficer for the prosecution, and the celebrated and elo-quent barrister, M. Chaix d'Estange, was counsel for defence. The court was crowded at an early hour

quent barrister, M. Chaix d'Estange, was counsel for defence. The court was crowded at an early hour, and many elegantly dre-seed ladies were present.

The examination of the witnesses, (which will be found detailed in the newspapers for this mail.) occupied the entire day, and the President summed up the evidence with great minuteness. The jury retired at a quarter to eight o'clock to deliberate on the verdict. Three minutes after, the bell of the jury room was heard to ring, to intimate that they were agreed, and immediately after they returned into court. Breathless was the anxiety. The foreman then declared, in the usual form, that the verdict was one of acquittal. Some cries of 'bravo'! were then declared, in the usual form, that the verdict was one of acquittal. Some cries of "bravo!" were heard; and the accent in which they were uttered, seemed to imply that they had been made by sons of "la perfide Albion." Mr. Bower was brought in, and the President informed him that he was acquitted. Mr. Bower was then, on the instant, set at liberty, and received the congratulations of those about him Read attentively the superb speech made by M. Chaix d'Estange for the defence.

Kirwan, who was tried feaster collected.

Kirwan, who was tried found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, at Ireland's Eye, has, owing to the great public interest excited, been

Pespited.
SADLER'S WELLS.—The Christmas piece here is SADLER'S WELLS.—The Christmas piece here is founded on the story of Dick Whittington and his wonderful cat—Dame Fortune being the enchastress through whose agency all the extraordinary events of the hero's career are brought about. The story, however, is so far departed from that the principal scenes in Master Dick's history are represented in vision, not in fact—as, for instance, the departure of the stire of the story are its adventure the performances of the stire o the ship on its adventure, the performances wonderful cat, &c.; but, of course ton and his master, Fitzware e, as Dame Drippin wonderfor cat, &c.; out, or course, as rame bripping-ton and his master, Fitzwarren, have been Dick's persecutors, they meet their reward, in the transfor-mation, by being doomed to all the cuffs and kicks in-

cidental to the life of a clown and antaloon; while Dick and his pretty sweetheart, Alice, are changed into Harlequin and Columbine, the cat becoming a very active and mischievous sprite. As for tricks and jokes, this pantomine is full of them—Uncle Tom, Disraeli cabbaging Thiers, black slaves and white milliners, London adulterations, bribery-elections, and other such topics, being abundantly alluded to, and with great point.

BATTY's.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—everlasting Uncle Tom—has here received a representation that admits of considerable equestrian display; and, with the exception of the Adelphi version, we incline to believe it the best in London. As for the pantomine, vclept "Fortunis and his Horse, Comrade, and the Seven Gifted Men," its plot is, in the first place, only to be puzzled out; for, what with bad conception and worse acting, the whole of the introduction is a mere farrago of nonsense. The comic business is full of bustle, but displays little wit or few novel allusions. In fact, this pantomime is only of a very mediocre character.

SCRREY.—Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, the managers of this theatre, have employed young Blanchard to write a pantomime, and it is entitled "Harlequin and the World of Flowers." Germany, the Rhine, Australia, and the gold diggings, are beautifully commingled; and then ensues a succession of well-painted mythological scenery, fairy ballets, &c., immediately preceding the transformations. Milano is the Harlequin, Annie Cushnie the Columbine, Buck the Clown, Bradbury the Pantaloon, and Wilkand Molino the Sprite of the pantomine, which then proceeds to its close, with all the fun and buffeting, tricks, and practical jokes, inseparable from a Christmas harlequinade, concluding with a grand pictorial illustration, commemorative of the hero of the Peninsular and Waterloo.

STRAND THEATRE.—This pretty little theatre, just open, under the direction of Mr. Allcroft, of New Bond street, assisted by the clever Rebecca Isaacs, as a manager, has presented its visiters with the open

or more of our leading houses.

Julien opened last night, at Birmingham, to an overflowing audience. This evening he appears at Liverpool, and to-morrow at Manchester, where the

Great excitement existed this morning, in consequence of the leading article of the Times, on the arrest, by the military authorities of the Austrian government, of the correspondent of the Morning Chrowicle. It is nearly time that Eugland, as well ernment, of the Corresponding that England, as well as other liberal countries, should put a stop to the arbitrary proceedings of this most despotic and illiberal government.

A happy New Year to you, and very many of them, is the sincere wish of, yours, most faithfully, Don Cæsar.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON,

January 7, 1853. 

The New Elections—Mr. Gladstone—The Oxford
University Constituency—The War at the Cape
of Good Hope—Indian Affairs—The Campaign in Burmah-The Morning Advertiser on American Slavery-The Female Philanthropists-The atrical Intelligence-The Extravaganza at the Lyceum-Charles Mathews and the Morning Chronicle-The Strand Theatre-Mr. Jas. Anderson-Intended Doings at Drury Lane-Windsor Castle Theatricals-Jullien-Albert Smith. It is to be hoped that Twelfth Night will wind up

the series of Christmas festivities for this year, otherwise your faithful Don will be hurried to a prema

During the brief parliamentary recess caused by the Christmas holidays, the new elections, resulting from the formation of the new Ministry, form the principal topic of public interest. The citizens of London have re-elected Lord John Russell without opposition, and in Southwark Sir William Molesworth has also been unanimously returned. Tiverton, Welverhampton, Carlisle, and the City of Oxford, have re-elected, respectively, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Villiers, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Villiers; nor does it seem probable that any constituency in England, except the University of Oxford, will reject their former members, in consequence of their elevation to office. It seems not at all unlikely however, that Mr. Gladstone will have to seek a seat

elsewhere than in the time-hopored University, which he has so long represented.

This promising state-man—for none can deny that he is a person of great promise—has long been known as one of the tractarian or ultra high church party; and on this account he had to encounter, on his last election, a very smart opposition, which his friends managed to defeat. In the present instance, however, objections were urged against him on enhowever, objections were urged against him on entirely separate grounds, namely:—that, through him,
in a great measure, Mr. Disraeli was beaten on his
budget question, and thus expelled from power, together with his aristocratic patron and head, the
Earl of Derby. Now, this nobleman, it is well
known, was elected to succeed the late Duke of Wel
lington, as Channellor of the University, and many
of the members, especially those of protectionist principles, (of which are most of
the influential slergy.) have felt, and pretty loadly
expressed their indignation, that their representative should have had the audacity to oppose the
Chancellor, or supreme governing officer of their
ancient seat of learning. They accordingly looked
for another candidate; and offers of support were
made to the Marquis of Chandos, who at one declined coming forward; after which they pitched
upon a thorough-going orthodox conservative, Mr. upon a thorough-going orthodox conservative, Mr. Dudley Perceval, (son of the late celebrated Spencer Perceval, who was shot.) and he consented to be put upon a thorough-going orthodox conservative, Mr.
Dudley Perceval, (son of the late celebrated Spencer
Perceval, who was shot,) and he consented to be put
in nomination. The election-commenced on Tuesday,
with every probability of an animated and hard
struggle between the old member and the new candidate; but as, according to the statutes, the poll
may be kept open for fourteen days, it is impossible, without knowing the general feelings of the
non-resident voters, even to guess at the result;
though Mr. Perseval is certainly running very hard
on the late member, so hard, indeed, that the latter
may not improbably lose his seat, and have to look
for another constituency. Now, I am no friend to
Mr. Gindstone or his principles—whether political or
religious—but certainly it is exceedingly unjust of
any public body to expect that their representative
would agree to have his political movements fettered
by merely University considerations. Had they disapproved of his Pusesism, as a departure from the
orthodex faith of our national church, that indeed
would have been a legitimate ground for disapprobation, and he could not have wondered at his rejection. But not the hig wice sgalld evenes all that, het would have been a legitimate ground for disapprobation, and he could not have wondered at his rejection. But no; the big-wigs would excuse all that, but his successful opposition to the Earl of Derby—their darling Chancelor—is an offence beyond all forgiveness. If Mr. Gladstone be the high-minded, independent man I take him for, he will not submit to insolent dictation; and I think he will have won a loss, if I may so term it, should be chance to be rejected.

As respects our colonial affairs, it is satisfactory to find from the last despatches sent from the Cape of Good Hope, that the war of extermination, which has been so long carried on with the Kaifes, and which been so long carried on with the Kaffirs, and which has been both desolating and expensive, is at length brought to a close; and, although no terms of peace have as yet been concluded, and Sandilli and others, both of the Kaffir and rebellious Hottentot chiefs, are still at large, yet their force is so scattered, so utterly broken and annihilated by the united ravages of war and famine, that little fear need be entertained of their being again able to offer any considerable opposition to the troops stationed at the confines of the British provinces. In fact, Sandilli and Utihaalder, the leading chiefs, are furthers amongst the busines the leading chiefs, are furitives amongst the bushes and krantzes of the frontier. Another indication of the close of this long and harrassing war is to be found in the fact that General Catheaut, the commander in chief at the Cape, has just appointed a commission to proceed through the frontier districts, for the purpose of bringing to a close all claims against the government for supplies or services connected with this war. This is regarded as prelimina-

nected with this war. This is reproded as preliminary to a general declaration of peace. Though the war, however, may fairly be said to have been exhausted, yet the border, in some parts, is still much infested by marauding bands; who often commit murder as well as robbery.

The indian papers give but a very masatisfactory account of the war with Burmah. Great blame is attributed to General Godwin, whose inactivity and vacilating conduct have marked him as utterly incapable of the command with which he has been entrusted; in fact, such intimations have been sent him of the Governor-General's disapprobation, that he will most probably be forced to resign his post into more efficient hands. Extensive preparations, also, are in rapid progress, under the direction of the Earl of Delhousie, for at once making a final blow at Ava.

Two hundred and fifty elephants have been des-I wo hundred and fifty elephants have been patched from Culcutta to Prome, and a second patched from Calcutta to Prone, and a second de-tachment is being collected at Moulmein, to be for-warded to the same destination; besides which, three additional war steamers have been sent to the brawardey, and the flotilla of native river-boats has

been greatly augmented. These preparations are in course of preparation for the purpose of attacking Ava simultaneously by land and sea, and there is little doubt that if the expedition be vigorotally conducted, our enemies will soon be brought to terms. My attention has been more than once called to the everlasting subject of American slavery by a long article in the Morning Advertiser, (the so-called "tap-tub,") containing not only a high-flown panegyric on Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but actually suggesting the propriety of a testimonial from England, expressive of the national opinion respecting the talents and philanthropy of that lady. What I have said before I now repeat, namely: that it would be far better, and more creditable to the tender-hearted hadies and gentlemen whose feelings have been so affected by Mrs. Stowe's highly-colored pictures, if they were to look a little at home, in the first instance, and relieve the hundreds of white slaves at their very doors, before they think of contributing their money or influence for any such purpose as that suggested in the above journal. Mrs. Stowe had better apply her profits to some charitable institution. The fact is, we have no business, politically or socially, to interfere with the internal policy or social arrangements of other countries; and those who permit such intervention are fostering an evil which, if allowed to grow, must tend to loose the bonds of amity that have so long united us with our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic.

Those of your readers who take an interest in my theatrical information will recollect my notice of a fairy extrawaganza at the Lyceum, (Madame Vestris's.) entitled "The Good Woman of the Wood," a piece which, I do not hesitate to say, will bear comparison, in splendor and finish, with any piece of a similar nature produced on the stage. Criticism more unfair never appeared in a public print; and Charles Mathews has very properly taken the matter up in a few spirited sentenc

cle is considered beneath the contempt of all the right-minded and honorable critics of the London public press.

That metropolitan empressario and general favorite. F. W. Allcroft, is doing a wonderful good business at the Strand theatre. This little elegant place of amusement is nightly crowded with rank, fashion and beauty. On Monday next, Mr. James Anderson, the tragedian, commences a starring engagement of three weeks, at the enormously liberal salary of £120 per week. He opens in "The Slave," then plays in "Civilization," the beautiful play destined, by his admirable acting, to delight you Yankees. During his engagement will be produced a new play of his own, (of which literary celebrities of the Garrick Club speak volumes.) entitled "Cloud and Sunshine." It appears that Mr. E. T. Smith, the present lessee of Drury Lane theatre, is determined to secure Mr. Anderson's services, at any price, for the purpose of his enacting Louis XI., in Mr. W. R. Markwell's version of Casimir Delaigne's beautiful tragedy of the same name. Should Miss Adela Rochelle be able to get off her Parisian engagement, Mr. Smith will secure her services for the interesting part of the "Dauphin."

Previous to "The Slave," on Monday evexing, at the Strand theatre, will be produced the long-promised operetta called "The Sentinel," the music by Herr Stoepel, the words from the pen of that talented, elegant dramatic author, Mr. Dion Bourcicault. All the London literary world will be there.

The second part of "Henry Fourth" will be played at Windsor Castle this evening, under the able directorship of that royal protege and popular

Eddear. Westnoreland F. Vining Mowbray Mr. Mellon. Hastings J. Vining. Lord Chief Justice Mr. Eddear Band F. Vining Fang and Snare. Warrell westmoreland. F. Vining Robin. Miss Terry. Mr. Mellon. Robin. Miss Terry. Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Mouldy. Mr. Clarke. Cooper. Wart. Mr. Terry. Falstaff. Mr. Bartley. Feeble. J. Cowell. Poins. Henry Marston. Shadow. Chester. Pistol. Mr. Ryder. Bull Calf. R. Romer. Jullien, following up one success upon another, is convote for the capital of the Emerald Isle, where all the reserved seats, we hear, are already secured. Albert Smith has no occasion to visit any other diggings than his own. It appears that he bagged £650 last week.

PARIS, Jan. 5, 1853.

Postal Arrangement between France and the United States.

The commercial intercourse between France and the United States has been much injured, for many years past, for the want of regular postal arrangements between the two countries. Major Hobbie who visited Europe a few years ago, entrusted with the mission of entering into some treaties with the rate of postage between the New and the Old World, returned home without having succeeded in many of his attempts, and the matter was, for some years, subject to a variety of changes, either in America or on the European continent. It is well known to all those who are corresponding between Europe and the United States, that we cannot only not send a letter, if not prepaid on both sides of the ocean, but also that the charge of post offices is dreadfully high. For instance, a single letter, weighing seven grammes and a half, (twenty-five grammes for the French ounce,) costs at the post office one franc and a half. (30 cents.) and if there is a "paid" added to it, it is taxed double. How many American merchants, writing to Paris, on thick American paper, are not aware that their letter will be charged, sometimes, three and four and a half francs. The tax of the French post office on every letter sent to the United States is ten cents, then the English tax is eight cents land postage, and the other remaining twelve cents are for the Cunard steamers. If the letter weighs more than seven and a half grammes the tax being double, the French post office receives one franc, the English post office sixteen cents, and the steamers twenty-four cents, and so forth for triple and quadruple postages. No doubt, for those who are connected with the regulations of their post offices, this mode of taxing the letters appears reasonable, and no change or alteration is thought to be required for the future. But those who are not, think that many alterations could be made in the present regulations; and I have been particularly directed, by many merchants, whose cor-respondence with the United States amounts every week to a large sum of money, to write a special article on the subject, and call the attention of the United States government to this important matter, particularly now that a postal treaty is on

the eye of being concluded between France and Amer ica. Would it not be possible to have decided, that a single letter which would weigh from seven grames to half an ounce, should be charged only t we cents, and that above that weight the tax only be 124 cents for every half ounce added there to? This would be a just arrangement; and I spe-cially call the attention of the Washington govern-ment to have the French and English postage re-

duced to a just rate.

I have called at the General Post Office of Paris. I have called at the General Post Office of Paris, and seen M. Morin, with whom I was acquainted in New York, when he was agent of the Post office on board of the French steamers of Messrs. Heroult & De Handel, and I begged him to let me know the particulars of the treaty now pending between France and America. But he declined in the most polite manner to communicate the secret of these neglections. lite manner to communicate the secret of these ne-gotiations, sensing me to Mr. Rives, who, said he, could, if he chose to do so, let me know the con-tents of the documents. Our Minister, no more than M. Morin, who is the chief of the foreign depart-ment at the General Post Office at Paris, was allowed to inform me of the details of the treaty; but he told me that he was sure that his government would take such steps as would secure the interests of his coun-

ymen.

During the time of Louis Philippe, and also during During the time of Louis Philippe, and also during the republic of 1848, the tax on foreign newspapers was only two cents postage, and it was considered very high. Now, since the new decree of Louis Napoleon, on the French and foreign press, every foreign newspaper is taxed two cents if it is of the size of the single sheet of the Dally Herald, and one additional cent if it is double, like the Werkly Herald; and there is, besides, a tax of another cent for the French stamp, which has to be printed upon it with red ink. Thus, a Werkly Herald, which is sold in New York at six cents, and two cents postage to be sent to Europe, is charged here with four cents, and costs in all twelve and a half cents. Should that same newspaper be sent by a subscriber to one of his friends in any part of Europe, he is

Paris, Jan. 6, 1853. Official Reception at the Tuileries-New Members of

the Senate-The Marquis de Partoret-De la Rochejacquelin-The Emperor's Household-Military Promotions-New Decrees-Coolness of the Great Northern Powers-Retirement of Mr. Rives -Mr. Goodrich, our Consul at Paris-New Go. vernor of the Invalides-Rothschild and the Emperor-Count de Chambord-Foreign Gossip Postscript—Acknowledgment of Louis Napoleon by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The political news is dull in France, and particular arly in Paris, where no item of much importance is to be gathered. The task of a correspondent, with such a scarcity of intelligence, is quite difficult; and if I was not somewhat "shouldered" and informed by certain diplomatic parties, I would very often be at a loss to write any letter.

The official reception at the Tuileries took place on New Year's day, with the usual pageant and cere-

a loss to write any letter.

The official reception at the Tuileries took place on New Year's day, with the usual pageant and ceremony. The Emperor stood on the throne, surrounded by his ministers and all the principal members of his household, not to forget his cousin, Napoleon Bonaparte, son of ex-King Jerome, who, dressed in a black suit, wore on his breast the great cordon of the Legion of Honor, which had been given to him a few moments before by the Emperor Napoleon. No addresses were delivered on the occasion, except by the Archbishop of Paris, who spoke in a brief manner to Louis Napoleon, and was answered in a like manner. All the constituted bodies of the empire called to see the Emperor and to be seen by him. As for the diplomatic corps, it was in very small number, and the absence of the three ministers of Russia, Prussia and Austria, was particularly remarked. In reply to the felicitation of the Pope's nuncio, the Emperor expressed his hope, under Divine Providence, of being able to preserve the peace and to develope the prosperity of France. Among the members of the corps diplomatique we remarked the British Ambassador, Lord Cowley; the Spanish Minister, Marquis de Valdegama; the Portuguese, Swedish, Sardinian and Greek Envoys, and a few others of not much importance. The Senate followed, having at its head M. De Mesnard and General Barazuay d' Hilliers, the Vice President, and General d'Hautpool, the Grand Referendary. All the Senators, with a few exceptions, were present. The Archbishop of Paris and his clergy followed next in succession, after whom came the legislative body, headed by M. Billault, the President; the two questors, MM. Vasi-Vimeux and Hebert, and MM. Dalloz and Duke of Tarente, the secretaries. The municipal magistracy, headed by M. Berger, came next, in full force, but before proceeding to the Tuileries they all assembled at the Hotel de Ville, where a breakfast of 250 covers was given by the Prefect of the Seine. The attendance of the olicers of the National Guard was very nume

On the occasion of the New Year, the Emperor On the occasion of the New Year, the Emperor had prepared a shower of New Year's gifts for the politicians of his empire, whose names were published in the Moniteur of the 1st inst. The following have been named members of the Senate, with, according to the late decree, 2 fat salary of thirty thousand francs each:—General Count de Flahault, Marquis de Pastoret, General Count de Grouchy, General de Laplace, M. Magne, Minister of Public Works; Marquis de la Rochejacquelin, General Randon, Governor of Algeria; General Rostolan, Count de Las Cases, Count Achille Delamarre, Count Villeneuve de Chenonceaux, General d'Andre, Gen. Gemeau. M. Delangle, President of the Imperial Villeneuve de Chenonceaux, General d'Andre, Gen. Gemeau, M. Delangle, President of the Imperial Court; General de Letang, Duc de Mouchy, General de Bourjolly, Count de Persigny, Minister of Interior; M. Clary, General Foucher, General Vaudrey, M. Maillard, Councillor of State; General Gues-Viller, General Roguet, Vice Admiral Bergeret, M. Desmasieres, President of the Court at Angers; M. Cavenne, Vice President of the Ponts et Chaussées, Vice Admiral Cecille, General Korte, General Charron, General de Barral, General Count Bonet, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Baron de Bourgoing, ex-ambas-sador; Duc de Bassano, Count Tascher de la Page-rie, and M. Barthe, President of the Cour des

Comptes.

The newly appointed Senators are thirty-seven in number, of whom a majority belong to the army; a number of others are devoted placemen, who have already served all the preceding governments, and the remaining part belong to the legitimist party. The name of the Marquis de Pastoret has particularly excited some surprise, as he used to be considered as the secret agent of the Count of Chambord, and had been for a long time the distributor of the favors of Henry V. to those who considered themselves as the been for a long time the distributor of the favors of Henry V. to those who considered themselves as the subjects of the grandson of Henry IV. This new Senator had also been at the head of the editorial department of the Assemblée Nationale, a legitimist newspaper, in favor of the "fusion," and now he fully ranks hunself smong the friends of the usurper of Count de Chambord's throne! O, morality! O, philosophy!—what a baseness in the French nation! As losophy!—what a baseness in the French nation? As for the nomination and acceptance of the Marquis de La Rochejacquelin, they have not excited the least surprise, for the heir of that celebrated family, who fought in Vendée against the republic, and against the Emperor Napoleon, is a man without consistency, whose probity and honor are quite consistent in France. Besides all these considerations, he being a nobleman without fortune, indebted to the utmost degree, he was quite glad to accept a fat office with 30.000 france a-year.

with 30,600 francs a-year.

Although it had been reported that Louis Napoleon was not to create his imperial house, and that he would be a "citizen Emperor," as Louis Philippe had been a "citizen King," the Moniteur of the 31st had been a "citizen King," the Moniteur of the 31st uit. has published a decree of the Emperor, restoring the grand officers of the old Bourbon and Imperial Courts, containing the following names:—

The Bishop of Naney, Chief Almoner of his Household. Marshal Count Vaillant, Senator, is named Grand Marshal of the Palace.

Colonel Baron de Béville, First Prefect of the Palace. Due de Eassano, Grand Chemberlain.

Marshal Saint Arnaud, Senator, Minister of War, is named Grand Ecuyer.

Colonel Fleury, First Ecuyer.

Marshal Magnan, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Arny of Faris, is named Grand Veneur.

Count Edgar Ney, First Veneur.

Due de Cambacorès, Senator, Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

emonies.

M. Eare is named General Treasurer of the Crown.

Another decree, of the 1st inst., had named the
ollowing generals to the high military commands of

following generals to the high military commands of France:
General Gram, to the command of the third military division; headquarters at Lisle.
General de Rostolan, to the ninth military division; headquarters at Marseilles.
General de Riltrell, to the hinth military division; headquarters at Montpellier.
General de Selles, to the fourteenth division; headquarters at Montpellier.
General de Selles, to the fourteenth division (Rennes).
General Bulae, to the army of Paris, in place of General Carrelet, who has been created a Senator; and General de Castellane is mantained in his command of the central division, headquarters at Lyons. But by a new decree, issued yesterday morning, these commands have been restored with the exception of the two last, which are maintained as being only important and necessary at this peaceful moment of the Empire.
A great number of generals who had been placed on the retired list have also, at their own desire, been restored to active service, and have been placed in the second section of the reserve of the stoff of the army, after having taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity. Among those high officers, sixty-four lieutenant-generals and one hundred and thirty-eight generals of brigade.

Review of these pominations, the Monitous con-

sixty-for incentinant generals and one numera and thirty-eight generals of brigade.

Besides all these nominations, the Moniteur contained three columns of nominations to the rank of chevalier or officer of the Cross of the Legion of Honor; also, a list of 530 pardons to people who had been centenced to exile or prizen for their politics.

I think it is also worth while to mention the decree which modifies the mode of proceeding of the great bodies of the State. All the projects of laws and resolutions of the Senate are to be presented to the Empergr, who will cause them to be remitted to the President of the Council of State; and after they have been discussed and settled, will be returned to the Emperor, with the names of the commissioners appointed to sustain the discussion before either the Senate or legislative body. The Emperor by decree will then order the discussion, and appoint the necessary commission. It is by public, and not secret voting, that the Senate will declare its assent or the contrary to the promulgation of the proposed law, which it cannot, however, amend. The dotation of the Senators, 30,000 francs each, will be charged on the budget.

which it cannot, however, amend. The dotation of the Senators, 30,000 francs each, will be charged on the budget.

In the legislative body, the secret voting is also abolished. The messages and proclamations of the Emperor carried to the House cannot be discussed except if they contain a proposition calling for a vote. The rules of debate are rendered more strict, for a member only speaks by leave of the Speaker, and all signs of applause or disapprobation are prohibited. The debates of the House cannot be published by the press, and a member is only allowed to publish his speech at his own cost; and the violation of this rule would bring on a member and printer fines from 500 francs up to 5,000. The dotation of the corps legislatif, like that of the Senate, is to be charged on the budget.

The delay of the three Northern powers to acknowledge Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France has caused, and still causes, much anxiety at the Tuileries; and I am told by a very safe reporter, that this would be insult is so much felt by the Emperor and his entourage, that very bitter expressions have been used, which have been, of course, repeated, and reported to St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, which has occasioned still more delay, in order to decide whether it would be better to proceed, or to withdraw all the ambassadors from Paris, only sending there chargés to take care of the interests of their countrymen.

Mr. Rives has received his credentials, and will be

there chargés to take care of the interests of their countrymen.

Mr. Rives has received his credentials, and will be able to go to the Tuileries either to-morrow or next day. Our Minister in Paris is on the eve of retiring from office, and I cannot refrain from giving him due credit for his amiability towards the press, and particularly to the Herald, in my person. I have always found Mr. Rives courteous, and always ready to assist me in every way; on the contrary, on many occasions I have encountered what we call in French morgue and bad feeling with the employées under him. I have always appreciated the deference our Minister had for Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, and those who were connected with them. Of course, Mr. Rives has met with people opposed to him; but his countrymen will be obliged to acknowledge him one of the best ministers ever sent from the United States to Paris.

Mr. Goodrich, our consul, must not be forgotten in this eulogy. Never, for many years, have those who

Mr. Goodrich, our consul, must not be lorgotten in this eulogy. Never, for many years, have those who held this office in Paris done so much for the interest of their countrymen, and the accommodation of the French traders. Our consul has given to the consulate of the United States in Paris a fame which must be considered as his own work, and it would be unjust and unpopular for the cabinet of Gen. Pierce to appoint another person in the place of Mr. Goodrich.

General Arriglis de Padone has been named Gover-

rich.

General Arriglis de Padone has been named Governor General of the Invalides, and ex-king Jerome will only be the honorary governor of the same place, his new position of heir to Louis Napoleon's throne being incompatible with that secondary office.

The friendship of M. de Rothschild with the Emperor has lately been the cause of much gossip, and I have been told that a secret league is made between the Emperor of the French and the emperor of money to rule the world. This may be, but there is above them a Ruler who does and undoes better than all the potentates alive.

Count of Chambord arrived at Venice on the 24th ult., with his wife, and they met with the Dutchess of Berri on the 26th. The Emperor of Russia will arrive there before the end of January, and remain in that city for a few months.

At Vienna the government has decided to have the city surrounded by a fortification, which would protect the city against the invasion of an enemy. A million of people will be contained within the walls of Vienna.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at Vienna, through which he will gos to Warsaw, where, as it

from that city he will go to Warsaw, where, as it took place last year, a great military display will be

The succession to the throne of Greece is entirely

The succession to the throne of Greece is entirely settled, and Prince Leopold will be the heir in case King Otho dies without children. Should he refuse to accept, his children will take his place, and after them Prince Adalbert and his relatives. Queen Amely, wife of King Otho, will always be the regent in case the king should be a minor.

Abd el Kader was expected at Constantinople, where he was to receive a magnificent welcome by the Sultan Abdal Medjid, who desired to show him much respect, as the defender of the Mahometan faith and liberty in Africa.

much respect, as the defender of the Mahometan faith and liberty in Africa.

M. de Kirsleff, the Russian Minister at Paris, has M. de Kirsleff, the Russian Minister at Paris, has this morning presented his credentials to Louis Napoleon. I am told by an eye witness, that the reception was very cold, and that the Emperor showed a certain stiffness of language and air, which was not very pleasing to the ambassador of Czar Nicholas. The Austrian and Prussian ambassadors are to present their credentials to-morrow; and Mr. Rives will go to the Tuileries on Saturday morning.

B. H. R.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1853. The Weather of Paris-Aurora Borealis-Large Conflagration-The American Club-Madamoi. tion of the Church of that Name-Interesting Prophecy-Seizure of Fireworks on Board an American Ship at Antwern F. selle Montigo-Death of the Scotch Giant-The Remains of St. Genevieve, and Restora-Truffle presented to Louis Napoleon-Sale of the Duchess of Orleans' Pictures-Favorable News from Australia-The Cholera in St. Petersburg and Persia-The Crew of the American Ship St. George, at Havre-Vieux Temps, the Violimst, Preparing for a Trip to the East-Theatrical

The New Year's fêtes has been favored this year by ery mild and agreeable weather, during the 1st, 2d. 3d, and 4th of the month, but on Tuesday evening the wind blew hard, and rain began to fall, which continued vesterday and to-day without stopping, to the great annoyance of the shop keepers, who are occugreat almoyance of the snop acepers, who are occur pying their wooden stands on the boulevards and pub-lic places of Paris. Despite this bad weather, the first four days of this mouth have been sufficient for many among these merchants to realize large sums of money, and important benefits.

As a precursor of the fine weather which we have

Chit-chat-Americans in Paris.

experienced and enjoyed from the 31st ult. till the 4th inst., last Tuesday evening a meteorological phenomenon, called the aurora borealis, was witnessed about half-past nine o'clock, over this city, which caused much surprise to the population. The sky was as red as fire. The boulevards were crowd-

which caused much surprise to the population. The sky was as red as fire. The boulevards were crowded by persons admiring this extraordinary phenomenon, which has not been observed here in such a brilliant aspect, for the last fourteen years.

A few hours after, on the same night, another great light was witnessed in Paris, in the direction of the arch of triumph of d'Etoile, on the road of St. Cloud, but it was not a natural phenomenon, for, unfortunately, a large fire had broken out in the immense carriage manufactory of Messrs. Mallen & Co., who are the general contractors for wagons, cars, omnibuses, and coaches of the different railways and diligences. Prince Murat and his son, who are living near Mr. Mallen's manufactory, arrived on the spot and showed the utmost courage among the firemen, who did their best to save the houses situated around the manufactory. The whole damage amounted to the manufactory. The whole damage amounted to about three millions of francs, which will be paid by

five different insurance companies.

The soirces and balls of the carnival and winter have not yet begun, and, as the gay season is short this year, for it ends on the 9th of next month, those this year, for each of the sin of next month, those who are fond of enjoyment of that kind will have to make haste. Commerce, on this account, is very dull, and, according to the reports I have had from all quarters, the dissatisfaction is great among the dealers in silk, jewels, artificial flowers, satin shoes, tailors etc.

There is not much to be said about the Americans There is not much to be said about the Americans at this moment, with the exception of the state of the American club, which is going down and is quite descried by all those who had been induced to join the clique.

In the fashionable quarter, much talk is going on about Mile de Montigno, daughter of the Marchioness of Montigno, who is an Englishwoman, and whose father was the British consul at Malaga.

Mile de Montigno, Countess of Teba, is a superbyoung lady, with black eyes, and fair hair of an auburn color; and her admirable figure, her lovely feand hands, have rendered her the lioness of Paris.

and hands, have rendered her the lioness of Paris.

Her sister is the Duchess of Albe and Berwick,
another splendid looking woman, who made, also, a
few years ago, quite a sensation in Paris.

Mme. Weiss, who visited the United States in com-

pany with the forty-eight Viennese children, died on the 29th ult., at Vienna, leaving a fortune of 200,000 The celebrated Scotch giant, who was seven feet

and a half high, and who was exhibiting at the Cafe Concert, in Paris, died last night, in the most terrible The Church of Ste. Genevieve, formerly known as

the Pantheon, which had been for many years—since 1793—dedicated to the great men of France, and in the vaults of which Voltaire, Rouseau, and other philosophers, are buried, was restored, on Mon-day last to the worship of the Roman Catholic re-ligion. The remains of Stc Genevieve, which had been saved from the Vandals of the bloody revolution of 1783, and kept at Notre Dame, were transported to the superb monament built by the architect Scefflet, by the ciergy of Paris, who accompanied the

chaese in great pageant and in full uniform. The Archbishop of Paris attended; and the ceremony of consecration which followed offered a very interesting sight to those who were admitted within the church. The Pantheon was begun in 1757, and Napoleon had it finished in 1808. The bronze doors, which were placed last week, are worth 183,000 francs, and the whole building is valued at twenty-five millions in 1764, the following prophecy was written and published in the Gazette, and I think it worthy of publication:—

Templum augustum, ingens, reginā assurgit in urbe, Urbe et patronā virgine digna domus.

Tardē nimis, pietas, vanos, moliris honores!
Non sunt hac ceptis tempora dignis tuis.

Ante Deo in summā quim templum erexerit urbe impietas templis tollet et urbe Deum.

Here is the translation of the Latin for those of my readers who do not understand the language:—

An august and immense temple is built in the queen city—a temple worthy of the great city and of the Virgin, tits patroness. Ah, too much delayed piety! its noble efforts have no power. The time in which we live is not utif for such enterprise; and before the monument will be finished and consecrated to God, impiety will have turned out God from his temple and from the city.

The palace of the Palais Royal, which is to be for the future the place of residence of King Jerome, is now ready to receive the imperial heir of Louis Napoleon; but owing to the approach of the annual exhibition of paintings in the provisional building added to the palace in its court-yard, King Jerome will not occupy the Palais Royal until the beginning of May, when the exhibition will be over.

Twenty-five boxes of fireworks, which were stated to be biscuit for sailors, at the custom house of Ant-

will not occupy the Palais Royal until the beginning of May, when the exhibition will be over.

Twenty-five boxes of fireworks, which were stated to be biscuit for sailors, at the custom house of Antwerp, have been seized on board of an Americanship.

A truffle of the largest size was exhibited last week, at Potel & Chabot's victualing store, which weighed two pounds. This huge black mushroom was sent to Louis Napoleon, and served on his table on the first of New Year.

The sale of the Duchess of Orleans' picture gallery is on the eve of taking place, (on the 18th.) and will offer a very great attraction to all the ameteurs of painting. This collection contains the finest genus of living artists, and will be sold at auction.

The news from Australia, which arrived this morning from England, by the ship Marco Paulo, is favorable, and has created much sensation at the Bourse. 2,500,000 francs have arrived on board of the Marco-Paulo, which sailed on the 11th of October, and there are 22,000,000 francs on board of the ship Australian, which left Australia on the 24th September last.

The cholera is still raging at St. Petersburg, and the process the Ural menutains in Parsic. These

tralian, which left Australia on the 24th September last.

The cholera is still raging at St. Petersburg, and also across the Ural mountains, in Persia. There are 27 people dying a day in the capital of Russia. At Riga the disease is on the increase, and at Tauris, in Persia, on the 10th of November last, the number of deaths was 1,000 people in one day.

The ship Orlando entered, on the 4th inst., the port of Havre, having on board the crew and a few passengers of the American ship St. George, Captain Bairson, which was burnt at sea on the 24th ult. The details of this terrible event, which may be found in the French newspapers, are really terrific. The St. George had left Liverpool, and was bound to New York, with 137 passengers.

Vieux Temps, the renowned violinist, whose talent met with so many admirers in the United States, is on the eve of leaving Europe to begin a tour in the East Indies, where, no doubt, he will enchant the Indians and the Englishmen, not to forget the Malays, Chinese, Cochin Chinese, and other barbarians. The idea is a new one, and may prove very successful. We wish him success, and plenty of money.

The opera of "Ernani," was sung at the Italian.

money.

The opera of "Ernani," was sung at the Italian, on Tuesday last, before a very large audience, by Cruvelli, Calvolari, and M. Arnaud, a barrytone of

on Tuesday last, before a very large audience, by Cruvelli, Calvolari, and M. Arnaud, a barrytone of much talent, who was rewarded with much applause. The part of Elvira was delivered by Cruvelli with much talent, and the fair prima donna, at the end of each act, was called by the enraptured audience and showered with bouquets. Decidedly, Verdi is on the increase in public appreciation.

At the Odeon a comedy review, in verse, by Messrs. Philogene Boyer and Theo. de Bauville, was performed and received with much approbation. It is called "Le Feuilleton d'Aristophane."

The drama called "La Faridoudarne," by MM. Depeuty and Bouget, was played at the Porte St. Martin, and met with universal applause. M. Adam, the celebrated composer, has written many melodies, which are sung with the utmost perfection by Mme. Hebert-Massy, a charming singer, whose sweet voice and exquisite method have for a long time been appreciated by the dilettanti at the Opera Comique. The drama, which is in five acts, is very interesting and full of incident, and will, for a long time, attract many play-goers to the theatre.

At the Delahemeur Comique a review in foar acts and twelve tableaux has also been received with much laughter. It is called "Le Bonhomme Dimanche," and was written by Messrs. Charles Potier, de Tallais, and Renard Audevas.

much laughter. It is called "Le Bonhomme Di-manche," and was written by Messrs. Charles Potier, de Tallais, and Renard Audevas.

The two plays of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Ambigu, and la Galeté, are ready to appear, and will soon be brought before the public. The two mana-gers have called on me this morning to obtain a model of "rocking chairs" which are to be used in the play.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

AMERICANS IN PARIS. Reni. Hale, Genev ulton. New York J. T. Moulton, New York, A. W. Bennett, Uxbridge, B. R. Botts, New York, H. R. Wallord, Maryland, D. R. Hagner, Washington, W. E. Johnston, Ohio. Rogers, Worcester. Schall, New York. T. Stagg, do. H. Graves, Missouri. P. J. Joachimssen, New York P. J. Joachimssen, New York. J. F. Dwight, Mass. H. H. Coolidge, Boston. J. H. King, Albany. T. R. B. De Groot, N. York. J. E. P. Boulden, Baltimore Mrs. Boalden, do. Mrs. Boulden. Miss France, do. Gourdin, Charleston New York Mrs. L. R. Rea, New York. B. J. B. Davis, Philadelphia

> Our German Correspondence. MAYENCE, Dec. 21, 1852.

A. Q. Kensley, New Jersey.

Coolness Between Louis Nopoleon and the German Potentates-Political Speculations-The Germans no Longer Loyal to their Princes-Chances of Louis Napoleon Meeting with Success in Ger-many-Foolish Policy of the Despots-Outrage Against an American Citizen at Minden-Want of an Energetic Consul at Frankfort. The variance between the German princes and the new French Emperor, of which I spoke in my last-

makes more and more its visible appearance. Whilst Louis Napoleon continues to profess to be the representative of peace, his friends begin to lay open, in the French press, his plans and intentions, to every one-He may, perhaps, merely want to stretch his feelers out to see what the world will say should he come out with his claim of Belgium, Savoy, and the Rhine, as the frontier. The circumstance that the prince heir of Saxony has made a prize of the intended of Louis Napoleon, the Princess of Wasa, will contribute to widen the breach which has opened between him and the legitimate princes. This may have the effect that he will seek his allies with the people, and that, should he resolve upon making war, he may do it with the political propaganda, in which case he may be able to get the populace in Germany and Italy with him, and, in union with the same, overturn all the there existing thrones.

Heretotre, the Germans have proved the most

same, overturn all the there existing thromes.

Heretofore, the Germans have proved the mostloyal people, their attachment to their inherited
princes exceeding the profligacy of the latter; but
at present such is no longer the case. The Germans
feel themselves to such a degree abused that they
have lost all levalty. History shows no parrallel
where the confidence which a people had shown to
their rulers has been so shamefully abused as by the
German princes, who, in 1848, owed their existence
and preservation merely to the moderation of their and preservation merely to the moderation of their people, for which they are thanked with persecution

f the worst kind.

The majority of the Germans consider their present situation, and the restitution of the German federal organ—the Diet—as a state of things forced or them, and without legal right. They consider the federal constitution of 1840 as the law of the land; arguing that the National Assembly had, in 1848, by the free will of the rulers and of the Dict, been called arguing that the National Assembly had, in 1848, by
the free will of the rulers and of the Diet, been called
together, for the purpose of making and giving to the
German confederacy a federal constitution—that the
National Assembly had done so; and that the same
had not gone into operation was neither the fault of
the National Assembly nor of the German nation,
but was really owing to the faithlessness and perjury
of the princes, who availed themselves of the fear
which had overcome the Germans, of communism,
and with this, assisted by sectional prejudices, dymastical jealousy, and hierarchical influence, they had
refused to carry the same into life; and, instead of
progress, step by step they had brought everything
back to the old standing—yea, even behind the year
of 1848. The political condition of Germany is now
not a whit better than it was in 1806, before the late
Emperor upset the old German empire.

The new Emperor would find no difficulty in gaining the German people over to him, provided that
he honestly comes and asserts the same, by driving
off their present sovereigns, and of carrying into existence the German national constitution, and allowing the German steplest their Emperor. If he does

istence the German national constitution, and allowing the Germans to elect their Emperor. If he does so, he will find in the same, and in the Germans, a strong and powerful ally, who will assist him, in his plans, and Italy.

A war without the political propaganda must

prove destructive to him, as, although the Germans abhor their rulers, they would, in such a case, find no interest to act against them—they would only change

interest to act against them—they would only change one master for another no betier.

The German sovereigns begin to perceive the danger which is approaching; but yet, too blind to discern their true position, they look only towards the one in expectation from France, and do not perceive the gulf which exists in their own country. They feel the necessity of making face in common against every attempt from Louis Napoleon. Austria and